SAMPLE REPORT Lab Report For:



PATIENT NAME: Allie Albright

SPECIMEN ID #: 145556 SPECIES: Feline GENDER: Female Spayed

BREED: DSH AGE: 7.0

9.2 lb

WEIGHT:

DRAW DATE: 28-Jan-15 RECEIVED DATE: 29-Jan-15 SAMPLE TYPE: Serum

COMMENTS: none

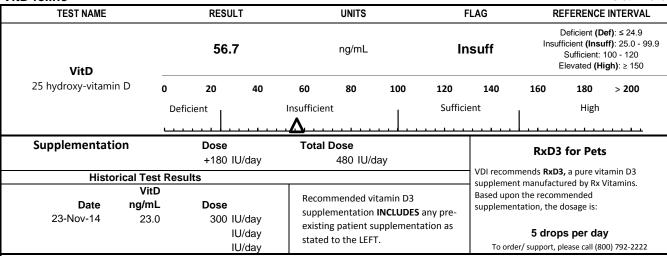
VETERINARIAN: Dr. Michael Brown

FACILITY: Main Street Animal Hospital

> 11 Main Street Fairview, CA 99999 555-555-5151

PH: FAX: 555-555-5252

VitD feline REPORT DATE: 29-Jan-2015



If 25(OH)D levels are found to be inadequate, supplementation may be warranted. Supplementation will vary based upon initial 25(OH)D level and weight. Monitoring is recommended to prevent over-supplementation. If 25(OH)D is over 150 ng/mL, it is recommended that diet and/or supplementation be modified to prevent toxicity. Toxicity levels have not been accurately established, however, based upon human data, extremely high levels of 25(OH)D are required to induce toxicity.

Based upon the weight of the animal, the dosing guideline of vitamin D3 is recommended for routine supplementation. It takes about 8-10 weeks for equilibrium to occur and testing should be repeated to ensure the animal is within the proper range. Please advise the pet owner not to over-supplement. Ongoing supplementation is required to maintain vitamin D sufficiency and should not require modification unless diet changes or annual testing confirms a change is warranted. Serum calcium should be evaluated prior to supplementation.

Low (L): ≤ 8.1 Calcium 12.9 mg/dL н Normal: 8.2 - 10.5 total calcium High (H): ≥ 10.6

General Comments

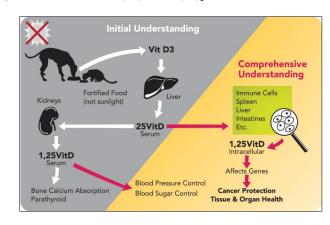
VitD measures both forms of 25-hydroxyvitamin D, D₂ and D₃, for a total assessment of vitamin D stores. Vitamin D modulates cell growth, neuromuscular and immune function, and reduces inflammation. Many genes, modulated in part by vitamin D, encode proteins that regulate cell proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis. Many cells have vitamin D receptors, and some convert 25(OH)D to 1,25(OH),D, the active hormone.

A growing body of evidence supports the understanding that low levels of 25(OH)D are associated with a variety of cancers and other serious diseases.

Expanding models of vitamin D look to its impact on cellular health. "Deficiency", "insufficiency", and "sufficiency" are terms that define increasing levels of vitamin D which are linked to many disease states including cancer and other serious diseases.

Since dogs and cats do not produce vitamin D via sunlight exposure, diet is the primary source of 25(OH)D. Recent work has demonstrated that commercial food manufacturers have different formulary policies resulting in a wide range of circulating 25(OH)D. Further, intestinal absorption may vary from animal to animal and decreases with age. Therefore, 25(OH)D levels may range widely.

If there are questions or comments, please contact VDI.



Tech: RR





REPORT DATE: 29-Jan-15

VETERINARIAN: Dr. Michael Brown

Main Street Animal Hospital

11 Main Street Fairview, CA 99999 555-555-5151

PATIENT NAME: Allie Albright

SPECIMEN ID #: 145556

SAMPLE REPORT

To the parents of Allie Albright:

Species	Feline	Vitam	in D: 5	56.7 ng/mL					
Breed	DSH								
Age	7 yrs	Deficient	Ins	ufficient	Suffi	Sufficient		High	
Weight	9.2 lb			<u> </u>	<u>. h</u>				

Supplementation: 5 drops per day of RxD3 for Pets from Rx Vitamins

Your pet has been found to be vitamin D insufficient and requires supplementation. Since diet is the primary source of vitamin D an oral supplement is being recommended. The amount provided should be followed carefully - too little and vitamin D sufficiency will not be achieved and too much can be toxic. DO NOT USE HUMAN SUPPLEMENTS. Human supplements are typically too strong for pets, particularly small ones. Supplementation is needed daily and should not be stopped. If other medication is being prescribed, try to supplement at a different feeding time. Should the pet's primary food change, retesting is recommended to determine if supplementation is still needed. Also as the pet grows older less vitamin D is absorbed from the food so annual testing is recommended. Please consult with your veterinarian on a disease prevention plan tailored for your pet.

Vitamin D is a vital nutrient for your pet, and low amounts have been linked to a variety diseases including cancer. Having sufficient vitamin D helps to reduce chronic inflammation, boost immunity, and promote a healthy body. However, unlike in humans where vitamin D is made from sunlight, your pet's primary source of vitamin D is from their food. Many pets have insufficient levels of vitamin D which increases their risk to a wide variety of diseases.

For more information about Vitamin D please visit www.DmakesaDifference.com

